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G. BAILEY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR; JOHN G. WHITTIER, CORRESPONDING EDITOR.

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WASHINGTON, D. C.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

THIRTY-SECOND CONGRESS-FIRST SESSION.

Senate.

TUESDAY, MARCH 16.

The Chair laid before the Senate the report of the Patent Office upon arts and manufactures.

Mr. Hale presented petitions against the extension of Woodworth's patent, and against the employment of Government agents on the Sabbath.

Mr. Pratt submitted a resolution, calling upon the Secretary of War to lay before the Senate a report of the estimates for the construction of a basin at the terminus of the Chesapeake and Ohio canal, at Rock Creek, near Georgetown. Adopted.

The joint resolution providing for the extension of the Capitol was referred to the Committee on Public Buildings, with instructions to have the foundation examined by the engineers.

The lower Railroad bill being taken up, after further debate, Mr. Utter introduced an amendment to the States having no public lands a quantity of acres equal to their Federal population, was rejected—years 16, ages 26.

Numerous amendments and propositions were offered and rejected, after debate.

Mr. Brothard submitted, as a substitute for the bill, an amendment providing for a graduation of the price of the public lands; and, after a long debate, the amendment was withdrawn. Adopted.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 17.

Mr. Wm. Green presented the credentials of the Hon. John B. Weller, Senator elect from California, for six years and from the 4th of March, 1852.

Mr. McRea presented the credentials of the Hon. Stephen A. Douglas, Senator elect from Illinois, to fill the unexpired term of Hon. Jefferson Davis, resigned. In taking leave of the Senate, Mr. McRea returned his warmest thanks for the kindness and courtesy he had received from Senators during his service in that body.

Mr. Shields, from the joint committee on conference on the disapproving votes upon the Bounty Land act, made a report. The report having to be acted upon by the House first, was withdrawn.

THE MILLER TRAGEDY.

We find in the Chester county papers the following proceedings of a public meeting relative to the Miller tragedy:

EAST NOTTINGHAM, February 7, 1852.

A very numerous and respectable meeting of persons interested in the recent deplorable kidnaping case in West Nottingham township, assembled in the school-house at Hopewell, on Friday evening, the 6th instant. The meeting was called partly to effect an organization of effort in the prosecution of the suit for the freedom of Rachel Parker, and other matters relating to the case, and partly to impress the physicians who lately examined the body of Joseph C. Miller, a statement of their investigations and conclusions; and was called to order by Isaac Spear, Esq.; and on motion, was organized by the appointment of William C. Worth, Esq., of Lancaster County, President, and John McClure of Lower Paxton, Vice-President, and Dr. John L. Bowditch and Dr. Dickey, of East Nottingham, Secretaries. On motion, a committee of five were appointed to draft a preamble and resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting; and while they were thus engaged, Drs. Hutchinson and Dickey, being present by request, were heard, and gave a circumstantial statement of their critical anatomical examination of the body of Joseph C. Miller, and of the subsequent analysis of his stomach, particularly respecting the effects of poison, and was never hung until after death had already done its work; and thus he left the whole auditory, after hearing their interesting and very explicit statements,毫不hesitatingly concurred in. Some business relative to the recovery of the sister of Rachel Parker, who had recently been kidnapped and sold, and to the raising of funds for the prosecution of the suits, was then transacted, after which the trustees reported the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

RESOLUTIONS OF 1788.

Original drought prepared by Thomas Jefferson. They passed the House of Representatives of Kentucky, November 10th, 1788.

1. Resolved, That the several States comprising the United States of America are not united on the principle of unlimited submission to their General Government; but that, by compact under the style and title of a Constitution, the several States, and the Government, by and force of violence, kidnapped and carried away out of the State of her birth, Rachel Parker, an intelligent free colored girl, living in the family of the friends in the State of Maryland, there to be sold into perpetual slavery.

For an answer to this question I will not intrude upon the Committee my own opinions, but refer instead to the authorized creed of the Democratic party. The Baltimore platform reads:

"Resolved, That Congress has no power under the Constitution to interfere with or control the domestic institutions of the several States, and that such States are the sole and proper judges of everything pertaining to their own affairs, not prohibited by the Constitution." &c.

With this doctrine, the platform of the Ohio Democracy agrees. After asserting that slavery is evil, it adds:

"To be it further resolved, That the Democracy of Ohio do at the same time fully recognize the doctrine held by the early fathers of the Republic, and still maintained by the Democratic party in all the States, that to each State belongs the right to adopt and modify its own municipal laws, to regulate its own internal affairs, and to hold and maintain an equal and independent sovereignty with each and every other State, and that upon these rights the National Legislature can neither legislate nor interfere."

So well settled is this position, that it is endorsed also by the Buffalo platform of 1848, as follows:

"Resolved, That slavery in the several States of this Union recognises its existence, depends upon State laws alone, which cannot be repealed or modified by the Federal Government, and for which that Government is not responsible; we therefore propose no interference by Congress with slavery within the limits of any State."

The resolutions all agree in deeming slavery to be a State, and not a National institution: they all assert it to be under the sole control of the States where it exists, and not a subject for national legislation.

I come now to a second inquiry. If Congress has no power granted by the Constitution over slavery, by what right has Congress been legislating in reference to it, and what power has it brought into play? On this point, the Baltimore platform is equally explicit. The remainder of the resolution, of which I have already read a part, is as follows:

"And that all efforts of the Abolitionists, or others, made to induce Congress to interfere with questions of slavery, or to take incipient steps in relation thereto, are calculated to lead to the most alarming and dangerous consequences; and that as such they have an injurious tendency to diminish the happiness of the people, and endanger the stability and permanency of the Union, and ought not to be countenanced by any friend of our political institutions."

It is plain enough, Mr. Chairman, that the convention that adopted this resolution, or, at any rate, its framers, supposed that Congress was liable to be disturbed by agitations of the slaves, and to bring about a revolution, and that the friends of slavery, who are here called Abolitionists; and secondly, from the friends of slavery, who come under the general description of "others." The opponents of slavery seem to be suspected of wishing Congress to interfere with slavery in the States, and the friends of slavery of desiring Congress to legislate in behalf, or for the protection of the slaves, and that such a course would be an infringement of the rights of the people, and endanger the stability and permanency of the Union, and ought not to be countenanced by any friend of our political institutions."

I propose, now, to inquire from which side all these instigations to national interference have come, and who to blame for the consequent disturbance of the public harmony.

The House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, (Mr. Meade in the chair) and took up the bill to supply the deficiencies for the service of the fiscal year.

Mr. Hillier addressed the Committee on the subject of the Union party of Georgia, more particularly, and justified the causes which led to its organization. In the course of his remarks, he avowed himself in favor of that party delegating to the Baltimore Democratic Convention.

Mr. Giddings spoke upon the subject of slavery.

Mr. Jackson, of Georgia, defended his course as a State Rights man and a Democrat. He had never been a Disunionist.

The Committee then rose, and the House adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 17.

Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, stated that when the House was ready to receive reports, he was prepared to report from the committee of conference on the bounty land assignment bill.

Mr. Jones submitted the report of the select committee, and explained the nature of the amendments which had been agreed to by the select committee, which require that the bounty land warrant shall select his lot in the same farm as that on which he resided, and the lands be sold at \$1.25; to be paid after the passage of the bills by the locators, and retrospectively out of the Treasury of the United States; which he said should vote against, considering the fee so large.

Mr. Jones moved the previous question, which was carried; and the question as to receiving the report was ordered.

As far as to provide, resolved, and the main question lies over till tomorrow.

On motion of Mr. Houston, the House went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and again took up the deficiency bill.

Mr. Appleton, of Maine, commenced a speech by attributing the discordance in the Democratic ranks to that innate energy which it possesses, and which must lead to ultimate success, and excited himself in favor of the Compromises measures, which he said he had gone through the country with healing on its wings, and was satisfied that no desire existed at the North to disturb it.

Mr. Townshend, of Ohio, spoke on the question of slavery.

Mr. Chandler, of Pennsylvania, said the defect in the bill had been three days before the Committee, and not one word of it had been read by the Clerk. The Democratic members were not sent there; for that purpose. He went on to allude to the injurious consequences that might result from such a course, and what must inevitably tend to centralization.

The Committee then rose, and after a report had been made, and one or two measures of importance were disposed of, the House adjourned till to-morrow.

THURSDAY, MARCH 18.

The House took up the report of the joint committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the Land Warrant Assignment bill, and adopted it—years, 92, 89.

The House went into a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and took up the Deficiency bill.

Mr. Smith, of Alabama, made a speech with reference to party politics. He regretted that the term "old fogey" had been applied to long and well tried Democrats who have served in the field and in the Legislature. However, he was not in favor of again running Cadwallader, but he could take up a new blood, a new name. Young America should not longer be required to hold the milk-bottle to the lips of second childhood; and the friends of slavery resisted his admission.

Resolved, That the family and connections of our deceased friend, Mr. Breckinridge, have our warmest and most heartfelt sympathies, in their deep and poignant affliction consequent in their late painful bereavement.

Resolved, That we tender our earnest thanks to those citizens of Baltimore who have interested themselves in securing justice to our cause, and for their kind, generous hospitality extended to the witnesses from our neighborhood.

Resolved, That these resolutions and preamble, with a few corrections, be published in the several papers of this country. Motion adjourned.

W. C. WORTH, President.
J. MCCLURE, Vice Presidents.
T. HAMIL, Dr. N. ROWLAND, D. DICKIE, Secretaries.

PROGRESS—THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY—ITS PRINCIPLES AND MEASURES.

SPEECH OF MR. TOWNSHEND, OF OHIO, In the House of Representatives, March 17, 1852.

MR. CHAISEMAN: I desire to avail myself of the latitude of debate usually tolerated in this Committee, to present my views of the true method to secure the pacification of the country in general, and of the Democratic party in particular. The action of the last Congress on the series of measures known as the compromises; the efforts made to secure their adoption; the progress made at the beginning of the present session, and subsequently in this House and in the Senate; the various string of party tests, and demand that all who are to be recognised as belonging to the party shall subscribe to it. This plan would probably result in such a purging of the party of gentlemen from Georgia recommended; but I do not believe that the slaves are to be purged; that the operation might result as in the cholera cases, and the patient be afterwards found in a state of collapse. If you undertake to exclude from the Democratic party all those who are to be recognised as belonging to the party shall subscribe to it. This plan would probably result in such a purging of the party of gentlemen from Georgia recommended; but I do not believe that the slaves are to be purged; that the operation might result as in the cholera cases, and the patient be afterwards found in a state of collapse. If you undertake to exclude from the Democratic party all those who are to be recognised as belonging to the party shall subscribe to it. This plan would probably result in such a purging of the party of gentlemen from Georgia recommended; but I do not believe that the slaves are to be purged; that the operation might result as in the cholera cases, and the patient be afterwards found in a state of collapse. If you undertake to exclude from the Democratic party all those who are to be recognised as belonging to the party shall subscribe to it. This plan would probably result in such a purging of the party of gentlemen from Georgia recommended; but I do not believe that the slaves are to be purged; that the operation might result as in the cholera cases, and the patient be afterwards found in a state of collapse. If you undertake to exclude from the Democratic party all those who are to be recognised as belonging to the party shall subscribe to it. This plan would probably result in such a purging of the party of gentlemen from Georgia recommended; but I do not believe that the slaves are to be purged; that the operation might result as in the cholera cases, and the patient be afterwards found in a state of collapse. If you undertake to exclude from the Democratic party all those who are to be recognised as belonging to the party shall subscribe to it. This plan would probably result in such a purging of the party of gentlemen from Georgia recommended; but I do not believe that the slaves are to be purged; that the operation might result as in the cholera cases, and the patient be afterwards found in a state of collapse. If you undertake to exclude from the Democratic party all those who are to be recognised as belonging to the party shall subscribe to it. This plan would probably result in such a purging of the party of gentlemen from Georgia recommended; but I do not believe that the slaves are to be purged; that the operation might result as in the cholera cases, and the patient be afterwards found in a state of collapse. If you undertake to exclude from the Democratic party all those who are to be recognised as belonging to the party shall subscribe to it. This plan would probably result in such a purging of the party of gentlemen from Georgia recommended; but I do not believe that the slaves are to be purged; that the operation might result as in the cholera cases, and the patient be afterwards found in a state of collapse. If you undertake to exclude from the Democratic party all those who are to be recognised as belonging to the party shall subscribe to it. This plan would probably result in such a purging of the party of gentlemen from Georgia recommended; but I do not believe that the slaves are to be purged; that the operation might result as in the cholera cases, and the patient be afterwards found in a state of collapse. If you undertake to exclude from the Democratic party all those who are to be recognised as belonging to the party shall subscribe to it. This plan would probably result in such a purging of the party of gentlemen from Georgia recommended; but I do not believe that the slaves are to be purged; that the operation might result as in the cholera cases, and the patient be afterwards found in a state of collapse. If you undertake to exclude from the Democratic party all those who are to be recognised as belonging to the party shall subscribe to it. This plan would probably result in such a purging of the party of gentlemen from Georgia recommended; but I do not believe that the slaves are to be purged; that the operation might result as in the cholera cases, and the patient be afterwards found in a state of collapse. If you undertake to exclude from the Democratic party all those who are to be recognised as belonging to the party shall subscribe to it. This plan would probably result in such a purging of the party of gentlemen from Georgia recommended; but I do not believe that the slaves are to be purged; that the operation might result as in the cholera cases, and the patient be afterwards found in a state of collapse. If you undertake to exclude from the Democratic party all those who are to be recognised as belonging to the party shall subscribe to it. This plan would probably result in such a purging of the party of gentlemen from Georgia recommended; but I do not believe that the slaves are to be purged; that the operation might result as in the cholera cases, and the patient be afterwards found in a state of collapse. If you undertake to exclude from the Democratic party all those who are to be recognised as belonging to the party shall subscribe to it. This plan would probably result in such a purging of the party of gentlemen from Georgia recommended; but I do not believe that the slaves are to be purged; that the operation might result as in the cholera cases, and the patient be afterwards found in a state of collapse. If you undertake to exclude from the Democratic party all those who are to be recognised as belonging to the party shall subscribe to it. This plan would probably result in such a purging of the party of gentlemen from Georgia recommended; but I do not believe that the slaves are to be purged; that the operation might result as in the cholera cases, and the patient be afterwards found in a state of collapse. If you undertake to exclude from the Democratic party all those who are to be recognised as belonging to the party shall subscribe to it. This plan would probably result in such a purging of the party of gentlemen from Georgia recommended; but I do not believe that the slaves are to be purged; that the operation might result as in the cholera cases, and the patient be afterwards found in a state of collapse. If you undertake to exclude from the Democratic party all those who are to be recognised as belonging to the party shall subscribe to it. This plan would probably result in such a purging of the party of gentlemen from Georgia recommended; but I do not believe that the slaves are to be purged; that the operation might result as in the cholera cases, and the patient be afterwards found in a state of collapse. If you undertake to exclude from the Democratic party all those who are to be recognised as belonging to the party shall subscribe to it. This plan would probably result in such a purging of the party of gentlemen from Georgia recommended; but I do not believe that the slaves are to be purged; that the operation might result as in the cholera cases, and the patient be afterwards found in a state of collapse. If you undertake to exclude from the Democratic party all those who are to be recognised as belonging to the party shall subscribe to it. This plan would probably result in such a purging of the party of gentlemen from Georgia recommended; but I do not believe that the slaves are to be purged; that the operation might result as in the cholera cases, and the patient be afterwards found in a state of collapse. If you undertake to exclude from the Democratic party all those who are to be recognised as belonging to the party shall subscribe to it. This plan would probably result in such a purging of the party of gentlemen from Georgia recommended; but I do not believe that the slaves are to be purged; that the operation might result as in the cholera cases, and the patient be afterwards found in a state of collapse. If you undertake to exclude from the Democratic party all those who are to be recognised as belonging to the party shall subscribe to it. This plan would probably result in such a purging of the party of gentlemen from Georgia recommended; but I do not believe that the slaves are to be purged; that the operation might result as in the cholera cases, and the patient be afterwards found in a state of collapse. If you undertake to exclude from the Democratic party all those who are to be recognised as belonging to the party shall subscribe to it. This plan would probably result in such a purging of the party of gentlemen from Georgia recommended; but I do not believe that the slaves are to be purged; that the operation might result as in the cholera cases, and the patient be afterwards found in a state of collapse. If you undertake to exclude from the Democratic party all those who are to be recognised as belonging to the party shall subscribe to it. This plan would probably result in such a purging of the party of gentlemen from Georgia recommended; but I do not believe that the slaves are to be purged; that the operation might result as in the cholera cases, and the patient be afterwards found in a state of collapse. If you undertake to exclude from the Democratic party all those who are to be recognised as belonging to the party shall subscribe to it. This plan would probably result in such a purging of the party of gentlemen from Georgia recommended; but I do not believe that the slaves are to be purged; that the operation might result as in the cholera cases, and the patient be afterwards found in a state of collapse. If you undertake to exclude from the Democratic party all those who are to be recognised as belonging to the party shall subscribe to it. This plan would probably result in such a purging of the party of gentlemen from Georgia recommended; but I do not believe that the slaves are to be purged; that the operation might result as in the cholera cases, and the patient be afterwards found in a state of collapse. If you undertake to exclude from the Democratic party all those who are to be recognised as belonging to the party shall subscribe to it. This plan would probably result in such a purging of the party of gentlemen from Georgia recommended; but I do not believe that the slaves are to be purged; that the operation might result as in the cholera cases, and the patient be afterwards found in a state of collapse. If you undertake to exclude from the Democratic party all those who are to be recognised as belonging to the party shall subscribe to it. This plan would probably result in such a purging of the party of gentlemen from Georgia recommended; but I do not believe that the slaves are to be purged; that the operation might result as in the cholera cases, and the patient be afterwards found in a state of collapse. If you undertake to exclude from the Democratic party all those who are to be recognised as belonging to the party shall subscribe to it. This plan would probably result in such a purging of the party of gentlemen from Georgia recommended; but I do not believe that the slaves are to be purged; that the operation might result as in the cholera cases, and the patient be afterwards found in a state of collapse. If you undertake to exclude from the Democratic party all those who are to be recognised as belonging to the party shall subscribe to it. This plan would probably result in such a purging of the party of gentlemen from Georgia recommended; but I do not believe that the slaves are to be purged; that the operation might result as in the cholera cases, and the patient be afterwards found in a state of collapse. If you undertake to exclude from the Democratic party all those who are to be recognised as belonging to the party shall subscribe to it. This plan would probably result in such a purging of the party of gentlemen from Georgia recommended; but I do not believe that the slaves are to be purged; that the operation might result as in the cholera cases, and the patient be afterwards found in a state of collapse. If you undertake to exclude from the Democratic party all those who are to be recognised as belonging to the party shall subscribe to it. This plan would probably result in such a purging of the party of gentlemen from Georgia recommended; but I do not believe that the slaves are to be purged; that the operation might result as in the cholera cases, and the patient be afterwards found in a state of collapse. If you undertake

he answers, "I did it, every bit of it myself, father—and nobody helped me!"

"That's right," says his father; "depend on yourself, my son. You have a better chance than ever your poor father had."

"At this moment, there is a rap at the door;

and Eliza goes to open it. The delighted—

and what does she?—calls up her husband;

and the good pastor of Amersberg is welcome!

There were two more women with him, and

Eliza asks them to sit down.

Now, if the truth must be told, the honest

pastor had arranged a little programme, ac-

cording to which this affair was to develop it-

self; and, on the way up, all had very cautious-

ly and prudently exhorted each other not to

let things out, except according to pious rea-

soning.

What was the good man's consternation,

therefore, just as he had motioned to the ladies

to be seated, and was taking out his pocket-

handkerchief to wipe his mouth, so as to pro-

ceed to his introductory speech in good order,

when Madame de Thoux upset the whole plan,

by throwing her arms around George's neck,

and letting all out at once, by saying, "O, George! don't you know it? I'm your sister Emily!"

Emily had seated herself more composedly,

and would have carried on her part very well,

but not little Eliza suddenly appeared before him, in exact shape and form, every outline and

curl, just as her daughter was when she saw her last. The little thing peeped up in her face;

and Cassey caught her up in her arms, pressed

her to her bosom, saying, what a good girl she really behaved! "Dinner! I'm your mother!"

In fact, it was a troublesome matter to do up

anything in proper order; but the good pa-

ter at last succeeded in getting everybody

quiet, and delivering the speech with which

he had intended to open the exercises; and in

which, at last, he succeeded so well, that his

wife and daughters were sobbing about him in a

manner that ought to satisfy any orator, an-

cient or modern.

They knelt together, and the good man

prayed—for there are some feelings so agitated

and tumultuous that they can find rest only

by being poured into the bosom of Almighty

love—and then, rising up, the new-found family

embraced each other, with a holy trust in

Him who from such peril and dangers and by

such unknown ways, had brought them toge-

ther.

The note-book of a missionary, among the

Canadian fugitives, contains truth stranger

than fiction. How can it be otherwise, when

a system prevails which while families and

scatters their members, as the wind whirls

and scatters the leaves of autumn? These

shores of refuge, like the eternal shore, often

met again, in glad communion, hearts that

for long years have mourned each other as lost.

And affecting beyond expression is the

misery of those who, in the event of arrival

among them is not, if perchance it may bring

tidings of mother, sister, child, or wife, still lost

to view in the shadows of slavery.

Deeds of heroism are wrought here more

than those of romance, when, defying torture,

and braving death itself, the fugitive voluntar-

y threads his way back to the terrors and perils

of that dark land, that he may bring out his

sister, or mother, or wife.

One young man, of whom a missionary has

told us, writes, "After suffering shameful

stripes for his heroism, had come to him"; and

in a letter which we heard read, tells his

friends that he is going back a third time,

that he may, at last, bring away his sister.

My good sir, is this man a hero or a criminal?

Would not you do as much for your sister?

And can you blame him?

But, to return to our friends, whom we left

wiping their eyes, and recovering themselves

from so great and sudden a joy. They are

now more anxious than ever about their safety,

and are getting decidedly companionable, so that

Cassey, who keeps little Eliza on his lap, occa-

sionally squeezes the little thing in a manner

that rather astonishes her, and obstinately re-

refuses to have her mouth stuffed with cake to

the extent the little one desires—alleging

what the child rather wonders at, that she has

got something better than cake, and doesn't

want it.

Look at the old political organizations—

what are they about? Devoutly engaged in

harmonizing themselves by compromise, without

reference to Principle. The question of Slavery distracts them both. Their Northern sections are opposed to the evil, desire its limitation and ultimate extinction, know that they have undertaken criminal responsibilities in its behalf, are at times disgusted with its demands, are aware of its desperate purpose to occupy new territory, and secure its permanent ascendancy—and yet they are laboring to stifle their convictions, to put down all agitation, all excitement, all defiance, to unite their rank and file in abject submission to whatever its supporters may require, to plant themselves upon the miserable imposture of the finality of the Compromise.

"The Finality of the Compromise!" Are we losing our reason as well as our honesty? We build our house on the sands, and talk of the stability of the Union, of the permanence of our Government!

Mr. Clay, too, is a Whig, and let him have a ample fortune, which she generously offered to share with the family. When she asked

George what way she could best apply it for him, he answered, "Give me an education Emily; that has always been my heart's desire. Then, I can do all the rest."

On mere deliberation, it was decided that the whole family should go, for some years, to France, where they sailed, carrying Emma-
line with them.

The good looks of the latter won the affec-

tion of the first mate of the vessel, and shortly after entering the port, she became his wife.

George remained four years at a French uni-

versity, and, applying himself with an uninter-

minated zeal, obtained a very thorough educa-

tion.

Potential troubles in France, at last, led the

family again to seek an asylum in this country.

[TO BE CONCLUDED NEXT WEEK.]

BEAUTIFUL FIGURE.—Two painters were em-
ployed to fresco the walls of a magnificent ca-
thedral; both stood on a rude scaffolding, con-
structed for the purpose, some forty feet from
the floor. One of them was so intent upon his
work that he became wholly absorbed, and in
admiration stood off from the picture, gazing at
it with intense delight. Forgetting where he
was, he moved backwards slowly, surveying
critically the work of his pencil, until he had
reached the very edge of the plank upon which
he stood.

At this critical moment, his companion turned
suddenly and, almost frozen with horror,
beheld his imminent peril; another instant, and
the enthusiast would be precipitated upon the
pavement beneath; if he spoke to him, it was
certain death—if he held his peace, death was
equally sure. Suddenly he regained his pres-
ence, seized a whet stone, flung it quickly against the wall, spattering the beauti-
ful picture with unsightly blots of crimson. The
painter flew forward, and turned upon his friend
with fierce imprecations; but started at his
ghastly face, he listened to the recital of
danger, looked shuddering over the dread
space below, and with tears of gratitude blessed
the hand that saved him.

So said a preacher, we sometimes get
absorbed in looking upon the pictures of
this world, and in contemplating them step
backward, and stand on our peril, when the Al-
mighty dashes out the beautiful images, and
we spring forward to lament their destruction,
into the out-stretched arms of mercy, and are
saved.

BANK OF ENGLAND CLERKS.—"Working
yourself up is a thing which is understood
and provided for in the Bank of England," said
in the Bank of England enters at the age of
seventeen, on a salary of one hundred and fifty
dollars a year, with an additional hundred if
he is punctual every morning. His salary is in-
creased fifty dollars every year till his income
reaches four hundred dollars. It is then raised
two hundred dollars a year, till he reaches an
annual salary of five hundred dollars. From
that time his pension is increased at the rate of
forty dollars a year, till the sum of his pension
is equal to his original salary. He is fondly
hoped, had prevented all this, and imposed
perpetual limitations upon the extension
of the Slave Empire.

But, what do we see? Whom sleep, the Devil
came and sowed tares. The Comprom-
ise has mortified the People. Hack-
shallow, short-sighted, selfish, without a single
conception of the true welfare of nations, the
true foundation of national greatness, wrapt
up in their own petty schemes for winning a

vantage of securing the bank from imposition
and of giving a modest man the courage to ask
leave of absence when it is necessary. In-
deed, the system generally seems to us the only
one by which faithful service can be rationally
expected.—*Home Journal.*

WASHINGTON, D. C.

THURSDAY, MARCH 25, 1852.

**Subscribers who do not file the Era, and
have numbers 249, 261, 262, and 264, on hand,
will confer a favor by remailing them to this
office, at our expense.**

Mrs. STONE'S STORY.—The last chapter of
this story will appear in the Era of next week.
We have on file several contributions of rare
value, which will be published from time to
time, after the completion of her work.

THE CELEBRATED OLE BULL.—Who can com-
pare more articulate and melodious sounds
from the violin than any performer we ever
listened to, will give a concert next Tuesday
evening at Caruso's, at the special request of
Senators, Representatives, Secretaries, and
Foreign Ministers.

THE QUESTION OF INTERVENTION.

The question of Intervention continues to be
discussed from time to time in the Senate. Mr.
Soulé, one of the Senators from Louisiana, de-
livered a powerful speech last Monday, in sup-
port of the general policy of Intervention. It
was particularly remarkable, as being in opposition
to the ruling sentiment of the South. An elaborate
speech by Mr. Seward, on the same subject, we present in this week's Era.

THE STATE OF THE COUNTRY—THE CRISIS.

The country has been dragged nearly to
death with compromise. We have been com-
promising and compromising for half a century,
in our Constitution and Laws, our Poli-
tics and Religion, until we have become a na-
tion of trimmers, time-servers, and cowards.

Principle is voted an abstraction—Right and

Truth are shorn of their power.

Intervention is voted a necessity—Humanity

is shorn of its power.

Compromise is voted a convenience—Faith

is shorn of its power.

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"We must be understood utterly to repudiate the principles of the American Colonization Society."

Sir Thomas F. Buxton, the friend of Wilberforce, and his successor as Parliamentary leader of the Anti-Slavery cause, thus expressed himself in a printed letter of 12th July, 1833:

"My views of the Colonization Society you are aware of; they do not fall far short of those expressed by my friend Cropper, when he termed its objects diabolical." — WILLIAM JAY.

New York, March 1, 1852.

LITERARY NOTICES.

RECOLLECTIONS OF A LITERARY LIFE: OR, BOOKS, PLACES, AND PEOPLE. By Mary Russell Mitford, author of "Our Village," "Belford Regis," New York: Harper & Brothers, publishers. For sale by Frank Taylor, Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, D. C.

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